

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Structure Defense Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. A tactic used when a Safety Zone and TRA are present and adequate time exists to safely prepare a structure for defense prior to the arrival of the fire front is...**
 - A. Check and Go**
 - B. Prep and Go**
 - C. Prep and Defend**
 - D. Tactical Patrol**

- 2. What is the essence of Bump and Run?**
 - A. Resources move ahead of fire front extinguishing spot fires and defending structures.**
 - B. People evacuate and return.**
 - C. Use large fire streams to contain the main fire.**
 - D. Wait for order before any action.**

- 3. In a scenario where there is no Safety Zone or TRA present and forecasted fire spread and timing prohibit protection actions, which tactic is most appropriate?**
 - A. Check and Go**
 - B. Prep and Go**
 - C. Prep and Defend**
 - D. Fire Front Following**

- 4. Which tactic implies that some preparation of the structure may be safely completed prior to resources leaving the area?**
 - A. Check and Go**
 - B. Prep and Go**
 - C. Prep and Defend**
 - D. Tactical Patrol**

- 5. There is a greater potential for house-to-house ignition.**
 - A. Interface**
 - B. Intermix**
 - C. Both**
 - D. None**

- 6. Which action includes searching for victims and reducing ember production as part of its goals?**
- A. Fire Front Following**
 - B. Bump and Run**
 - C. Anchor and Hold**
 - D. Take Cover**
- 7. Which Tactical Action may be used on fast moving incidents when there are adequate resources but the aim is to control or steer the head and shoulders of the fire to a desired point?**
- A. Bump and Run**
 - B. Fire Front Following**
 - C. Anchor and Hold**
 - D. Take Cover**
- 8. Not Threatened is a Structure Triage Category defined by which condition?**
- A. Safety Zone and TRA are present and construction features or defensible space make ignition unlikely during initial fire front contact.**
 - B. There is no safety zone or TRA and construction features make ignition unlikely.**
 - C. There is a safety zone but no TRA and the structure has significant challenges.**
 - D. There is ongoing active fire within the structure.**
- 9. What is the primary objective of the Check and Go tactic?**
- A. to check for occupants requiring removal**
 - B. to foam the structure**
 - C. to establish a Safety Zone**
 - D. to deploy Tactical Patrol**
- 10. What is the purpose of Anchor and Hold?**
- A. Resources use large fire streams to extinguish structure fires, and protect exposures.**
 - B. Engage in interior search after the fire front.**
 - C. Relocate to a different part.**
 - D. Disengage and wait.**

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. A tactic used when a Safety Zone and TRA are present and adequate time exists to safely prepare a structure for defense prior to the arrival of the fire front is...

A. Check and Go

B. Prep and Go

C. Prep and Defend

D. Tactical Patrol

When there is a Safety Zone and TRA and enough time to safely prepare a structure, the tactic is to prep and defend. This approach means actively hardening the structure and surrounding area so it can withstand the approaching fire front, rather than abandoning the site. Actions include preparing a defensible space, securing or closing openings, removing nearby combustibles, clearing the roof and gutters, and ensuring a reliable water supply while a crew stays to apply protection as the fire nears. The idea is to leverage the available safety refuge and time to improve the structure's chances of survival through on-site defense. This fits the scenario because you have a designated safe place and time to prepare, so defending the structure is preferable to evacuating or simply patrolling.

2. What is the essence of Bump and Run?

A. Resources move ahead of fire front extinguishing spot fires and defending structures.

B. People evacuate and return.

C. Use large fire streams to contain the main fire.

D. Wait for order before any action.

The essence of bump and run is a proactive, ahead-of-the-fire-front tactic: crews and equipment move in front of the advancing flame to extinguish spot fires and defend structures before the main fire arrives. This approach targets embers and small ignitions that can spark ahead of the main front, creating defensible space and reducing the risk to assets. After addressing those front-edge ignitions, resources relocate to a safer position as the main fire continues, rather than fighting the main fire head-on with large streams or waiting passively for orders. This is why the statement about moving ahead of the fire front to extinguish spot fires and defend structures best captures the essence.

3. In a scenario where there is no Safety Zone or TRA present and forecasted fire spread and timing prohibit protection actions, which tactic is most appropriate?

- A. Check and Go**
- B. Prep and Go**
- C. Prep and Defend**
- D. Fire Front Following**

When there isn't a safe refuge nearby and the forecasted fire behavior makes protection actions infeasible, the priority shifts to moving people to safety rather than attempting to defend structures. This scenario calls for quickly checking for occupants and evacuating them to safety — the essence of a check and go approach. It avoids laying out costly or risky defense actions when there's no reliable place to shelter, and it keeps people ahead of the fire rather than trying to stay and defend without the means to do so safely. The other tactics would require conditions that aren't present here—preparing and attempting to evacuate while also trying to defend, or following the fire front to engage at the edge—which would place occupants at greater risk given there's no safe zone and protection actions aren't practical.

4. Which tactic implies that some preparation of the structure may be safely completed prior to resources leaving the area?

- A. Check and Go**
- B. Prep and Go**
- C. Prep and Defend**
- D. Tactical Patrol**

Prep and Go centers on finishing the essential preparation on a structure before you and the crew depart, with the plan that the prepped structure will fare while resources are away. In this tactic, you complete key protective actions—such as reducing fuel around the structure, closing vents and openings, removing or securing combustible materials, and other ember-prevention steps—and then evacuate as fire weather or fire activity dictates. The goal is to maximize safety for responders by leaving the scene when conditions require, while relying on the prepped structure to withstand ignition threats until help can return or conditions change. This fits situations where immediate life safety takes priority and there's confidence that the prep performed will improve the structure's resilience during a limited window of exposure. Other options imply continuing active defense or different operational approaches (for example, staying to defend after prep, focusing on patrol or reconnaissance, or checking conditions before moving again) and do not capture the idea of completing preparatory work and then withdrawing with safety as the priority.

5. There is a greater potential for house-to-house ignition.

A. Interface

B. Intermix

C. Both

D. None

When wildland fuels meet homes, there's a continuous edge where flames and embers can move from the fire to multiple houses. This setup makes it easier for ignition to spread from one structure to neighboring ones along the edge, because there's little to stop radiant heat or burning embers from reaching adjacent roofs and walls. The housing along the interface is typically closely spaced with similar vulnerabilities, so once one home catches fire, its neighbors are at high risk of ignition as well. In intermix areas, houses sit among vegetation with more variability in spacing and landscape features, which can interrupt or slow direct fire transfer between homes. Embers may ignite individual structures, but the direct path from one house to the next is less uniform, reducing the overall likelihood of rapid house-to-house spread. So, the greatest potential for house-to-house ignition occurs at the interface.

6. Which action includes searching for victims and reducing ember production as part of its goals?

A. Fire Front Following

B. Bump and Run

C. Anchor and Hold

D. Take Cover

Fire Front Following centers on moving with the advancing fire front to carry out urgent life-safety tasks and to manage ember risk. By staying with the front, you can quickly search for any victims in the path and, as you move, actively address burning debris or small spot fires along the edge before embers loft ahead to ignite exposures. This combination of locating people and reducing ember production matches the goals described by this tactic, making it the best fit. Other approaches focus more on holding your position, retreating to safety, or sheltering in place rather than pursuing a coordinated life-safety search alongside ember management. These do not inherently integrate searching for victims with ember reduction as part of their objectives.

7. Which Tactical Action may be used on fast moving incidents when there are adequate resources but the aim is to control or steer the head and shoulders of the fire to a desired point?

- A. Bump and Run**
- B. Fire Front Following**
- C. Anchor and Hold**
- D. Take Cover**

When a fire is moving quickly, the best way to influence where it travels is to manage the head and shoulders—the leading edge—so it moves toward a planned point rather than pressing ahead unchecked. Bump and run fits this situation: you place yourself up ahead of the head and apply a controlled action that nudges the flame front toward your target, then you retire to a safe position as the burned area becomes a natural barrier. This approach uses the fire's own energy to shape its path, provided you have enough resources to execute it safely. It's different from simply following the front, which keeps pace with the fire without steering it; or anchoring and holding, which tries to stop progress at a fixed spot; or taking cover, which retreats from active control.

8. Not Threatened is a Structure Triage Category defined by which condition?

- A. Safety Zone and TRA are present and construction features or defensible space make ignition unlikely during initial fire front contact.**
- B. There is no safety zone or TRA and construction features make ignition unlikely.**
- C. There is a safety zone but no TRA and the structure has significant challenges.**
- D. There is ongoing active fire within the structure.**

Not Threatened means there is a protective buffer around the structure that reduces the chance of ignition during the first contact with the fire front. Specifically, a safety zone exists and a treated-risk area (TRA) is in place, and the building's construction features or defensible space are enough to keep ignition unlikely as the fire front reaches the structure. The safety zone helps by reducing fuels and improving clearance, while the TRA represents areas where fuels have been treated or managed to curb ignition potential. When these conditions are present, combined with ignition-resistant construction features (like ember-resistant vents, noncombustible roofing or siding, and well-sealed openings), the likelihood of the structure catching fire during the initial approach is low. If either the safety zone or the TRA is missing, the protection is not the same, because the buffer to heat and embers is incomplete. A safety zone without a TRA, or the reverse, weakens overall protection and moves the structure out of the Not Threatened category. Having a safety zone but significant challenges in construction or defensible-space effectiveness also undermines Not Threatened. And if there is ongoing active fire inside the structure, that clearly indicates a much higher level of threat.

9. What is the primary objective of the Check and Go tactic?

A. to check for occupants requiring removal

B. to foam the structure

C. to establish a Safety Zone

D. to deploy Tactical Patrol

The main idea here is prioritizing life safety by quickly locating occupants who need to be evacuated and removing them from danger. Check and Go centers on a rapid search to find people inside or around a structure and get them to safety as the immediate goal, then move on. It's about acting fast to protect lives rather than focusing on suppression tactics or perimeter tasks. Foaming the structure is a suppression action aimed at cooling or preventing spread, not the primary objective of Check and Go. Establishing a Safety Zone is about creating a protective buffer for crews, which is a different operational aim. Deploying Tactical Patrol involves ongoing reconnaissance and protection, not the quick life-saving evacuation that Check and Go emphasizes.

10. What is the purpose of Anchor and Hold?

A. Resources use large fire streams to extinguish structure fires, and protect exposures.

B. Engage in interior search after the fire front.

C. Relocate to a different part.

D. Disengage and wait.

Anchor and Hold is a defensive tactic focused on protecting a structure under WUI threat by establishing a stable position and actively applying water to create a barrier against the fire. The "anchor" means securing a solid base—a dependable water supply and a defensible stance at the structure's perimeter—so crews can hold their ground. The "hold" part is about maintaining that protection with continuous, large-flow water streams to cool surrounding fuels and prevent flames from reaching the structure or its exposures. This approach is about actively defending the building rather than abandoning the area or performing interior searches; it aims to suppress heat and keep flames away until the threat subsides or more resources arrive. That's why using large fire streams to help extinguish or control the fire around the structure and protect exposures best captures the purpose of anchor and hold.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://wuistructuredefense.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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